



POSSIBLE USES OF DUAL TRACK AUDIO-VISUAL UNIT

S-E-C-F

1. Language Training

- a. LANGUAGE AUDITORY DRILL Listening to recorded language material of various levels of difficulty, with repetition during intervals of silence.
- COMBINED AUDITORY-READING DRILL The student simultaneously reads and listens to the reading of a given passage:
 - (1) in the same language as that being heard from the tape.
 - (2) in English (or known language) heard from the tape while the eyes follow the foreign language.
- c. AUDITORY-RECORDING DRILL The student listens to words or phrases in the foreign language, and utters them immediately after audition. These student utterances are recorded. On completion of the drill, he rewinds the tape and is able to compare his performance with the model utterances.
- d. CONVERSATION DRILL The student hears a question recorded on the tape and formulates the answer during the interval of silence. He rewinds, plays back, and checks the conversation thus recorded.

- f. PICTORIAL-AUDIO DRILL The recorded spoken language is heard with synchronized presentation of the related pictorial data. Additionally, the script or caption may accompany the pictorial material.
- g. AUDIO-WRITING DRILL For students requiring training in the correct handling of the written language, graded dictation exercises may be recorded on the tape, the transcriptions being checked against a model text provided for the student.
- It is clear that the dual track apparatus presents definite advantages in language teaching because of the variety of uses to which it can be put. In language learning, basically, memorization is a primary effort. The basis of memorization is repetition. By repetitive drills providing diversified sensory impressions the unit does not, of course, make language learning easy, but it makes it more effective.



25X1



- s. In communications training, it is necessary to be familiar with the "wrist" or "fist" action of the sender. Sample tapes of the various people going into the field would be listened to simultaneously and individually to help determine the identity of the sender.
- f. All voices in a conversation can be recorded and the sequence of the conversation rearranged for operational use by re-recording and inserting a new voice or old voice with new meaning and inference on second tape. The rearranged tape can be played back and a new master made with both tracks on.

4. General

There are undoubtedly other uses to which this instrument can be put. One important general use would be the systemization and standardization of instruction. The use of this unit for field or other training would enable us to incorporate the highest teaching and training skill in the preparation of the material to which trainees are exposed. Not only would quality be standard, but uniformity and control would be achieved in instruction in the field.

Finally, the possibility of recording student responses gives us an excellent means of determining the degree of assimilation of the data tempht.